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Department of Natural Resources, Mineral Resources Branch

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NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

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Mining Matters 2003 Shows an Industry on the Rise

The 27th annual open house of the Mineral Resources Branch was held in Halifax on November 19 and 20, 2003. The conference, which was co-hosted by DNR, the Nova Scotia Office of Economic Development and the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, attracted over 300 registered delegates. This represents an increase over the attendance at the past several meetings and, hopefully, is an indication of renewed interest and confidence in the province's minerals industry.

The technical program featured three theme sessions - Current Trends in Precious Metal Activities in Nova Scotia, Industrial Minerals: A Precious Resource, and Current Research Activities in Nova Scotia. Complementing the talks presented at the technical sessions were a Tradex, poster sessions, an evening social event, and a post-conference field trip to the Mooseland and Dufferin gold deposits, currently being explored by Azure Resources Corp.

Interest in the province's gold deposits has dramatically increased this year, and the first technical session comprised presentations by a mix of government geologists and private sector investors. Together, these presentations provided an overview of the current understanding of the geology of these deposits, and of the particular challenges that confront those who are trying to development them. Also included in this session was a presentation by Mike Downes of Monster Copper Corporation on iron oxide-copper-gold deposits and his company's exploration for this type of mineralization along the Cobequid - Chedabucto Fault Zone in Nova Scotia.

The industrial minerals session featured talks on building stone, limestone and other carbonate rocks, the evaporates and other resources of the Windsor Sea, and a special presentation by Brad Wilson, a consulting gemologist from Kingston, Ontario, on Canadian coloured gemstones.

The final technical session comprised presentations on an eclectic mix of current university and government research projects in Nova Scotia, including such things as pegmatites, the distribution and speci-

Gemologist Brad Wilson displays some of the Canadian gemstones featured in his special presentation on November 19.

DNR geologist Howard Donohoe examines a specimen of iron oxide-copper-gold ore from the Copper Lake deposit.

ation of elements in historical mine tailings in Nova Scotia, hydrocarbon reserves in the Scotian Slope and ecosystem carbon recycling processes. A highlight of this session was a sobering, thought-provoking presentation by Dave Hughes of GSC Calgary on global energy supply and demand trends and forecasts.

The evening social gathering was well-attended this year, and featured entertainment by GSC Atlantic research scientist Gordon Fader and his ensemble. Welcoming remarks were made by the Hon. Ernest Fage, Minister of Economic Development and a former Minister of Natural Resources. Mr. Fage was standing in for the Hon. Richard Hurlburt, Minister of Natural Resources, who was unable to attend.

Included in the evening's events was the first presentation of the Pulsifer - Horne Memorial Award for the Nova Scotia Prospector of the Year. This award has been established by the Prospectors Association of Nova Scotia, and will be made annually to a prospector who makes the best contribution to the prospecting industry in Nova Scotia in the preceding year. The award, which is sponsored by Jacques Whitford Environmental, is named after two famous Nova Scotia prospectors - Orville Pulsifer and Edgar Horne.

The first recipient of the award is Lindsay Allen, who was nominated for his work as president of the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association, for his efforts to address issues related to legislation respecting small scale mining in Nova Scotia, and for his role in focusing attention on prospecting in Nova Scotia through the television documentary *Rock and Desire*.

Mining Matters for Nova Scotia 2004 will be held at the Westin Nova Scotian Hotel in Halifax on Monday and Tuesday, November 1st and 2nd. Plan now to attend.

Mike Cherry and Paul Smith

Gordon Fader (L, on keyboard) and his band provide the perfect entertainment for the evening reception.

Denis Rushton (L) of Jacques Whitford Environmental, and Howard Donohoe (R) present the Pulsifer-Horne Memorial Award to Lindsay Allen (C), Nova Scotia's Prospector of the Year.

From the Mineral Inventory Files

Are the Bridgeville Iron Mines and New Lairg Copper Mine Siblings?

Siblings are two or more offspring sharing one or both parents. As anyone with brothers or sisters can attest, siblings often have entirely different personalities. This may also be the case with mineral deposits, where what seem to be entirely different deposits actually share a common progenitor. A good case in point is found in southern Pictou County where the past-producing Bridgeville Iron Mines and the smaller, but still significant, New Lairg copper deposit (Fig. 1) may actually be related.

As far as Nova Scotia's iron mining history is concerned, the Bridgeville Fe Mining District is second only to Londonderry in size. The deposits were discovered in 1828, but not mined until Sir William Dawson developed them in 1872. Production continued intermittently from several sites until 1903, by which time some 188,000 tons of iron were smelted. The style of mineralization of the Bridgeville deposits differs from the purely structurally controlled hematite-ankerite veins that were mined at Londonderry. At Bridgeville, most of the Fe was won from tabular bodies of limonite-goethite (minor specularite) formed within the basal limestone unit of the Carboniferous Windsor Group at its unconformable contact with underlying Ordovician-Silurian basement metasedimentary rocks of the Antigonish Highlands. At first glance the orebodies appear to be simply stratabound, replacement deposits and matrix infilling of sedimentary breccias. However, at many sites these Fe-oxide bodies occur at the intersection of the limestone with northeast-trending faults believed related to the east-west Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone (CCFZ in Fig. 1). Another difference of note is the widespread presence of barite and Mn-oxides in the Bridgeville ores. Barite in the ore commonly averaged 4-10% and often reached 25%, and Mn-oxides (pyrolusite-psilomelane) were usually present in minor amounts.

Chalcopyrite and pyrite were discovered in a fault-controlled, quartz-ankerite (minor siderite and specularite) vein stockwork system at New Lairg in the late 1800s (Fig. 1). Development soon after consisted of three adits of 18, 24 and 42 m length driven to access the mineralized zones. On top of the hill, high above the adits, an inclined shaft was sunk 35 m with the intention of reaching one of the adits, but there is no record that this was ever successful. In total, the property produced 730 tons of hand-cobbed ore grading between 4 and 15% Cu. The property lay abandoned until the 1950s and 1960s when several exploration efforts were carried out. These programs re-affirmed the presence of Cu-mineralized zones but they were deemed to be too low grade to be of economic interest. The exploration also resulted in discovery of several other Cu occurrences in the New Lairg-Lansdowne area (Fig. 1). A review of the old exploration results with modern thinking quickly makes it clear that the New Lairg deposit is an example of the iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) mineral deposit family (see article, next page).

The Bridgeville and New Lairg deposits appear to be entirely different; however, if you step back and look at the setting in which they occur you may start to feel otherwise. Both occur in highly faulted terrains within the regional scale Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone, and faults have played a key role in the location of mineralized zones. Furthermore, specularite-ankerite-siderite vein occurrences abound throughout this entire region, as do large numbers of dykes and small plugs of mafic and felsic composition (Fig. 1). In many instances, these intrusions are hydrothermally altered and directly host, or are close to, occurrences of specularite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and Fe-carbonate. These occurrences usually exhibit features, and contain levels of Au, Co and Ni, typical of IOCG deposits. Collectively, this information indicates that the entire Bridgeville to New Lairg area is prime terrain to look for these economically significant mineral deposits.

G. A. O'Reilly

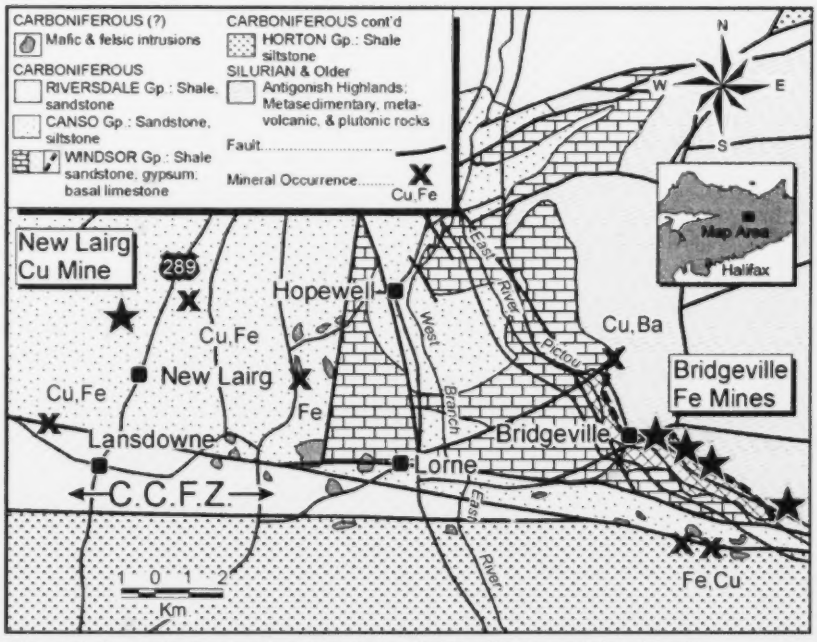


Figure 1. Geological map of the New Lairg - Bridgeville area, Pictou County.

Mineral Exploration and Development in Nova Scotia

Exploration activity in Nova Scotia increased significantly in 2003, with many new projects focused on gold. In addition, numerous projects were directed at a variety of industrial mineral commodities, including titanium-bearing heavy mineral sands, quartz, barite, limestone and dolomite, in addition to base metals.

Much of the gold exploration has targeted high-grade lode-gold veins in the Meguma Group rocks of southern Nova Scotia. Other gold projects are evaluating the potential for low-grade, high-tonnage deposits in Meguma Group rocks. Several exploration companies focused on the potential for iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits along the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone in central Nova Scotia.

Exploration expenditures in Nova Scotia are forecast to be $4.5 million for 2003, more than double the $2.0 million spent on exploration in 2002. The total area under exploration licence, including new and re-issued claims and special licences, is projected at approximately 301 730 hectares (18,500 claims), up more than 50% from 200 240 hectares (12,277 claims) in 2002. Total exploration drilling for 2003 is forecast to be 10 000 metres, almost triple the 3 540 metres of drilling in 2002.

Development Stage Project

Black Bull Resources Inc. received environmental assessment approval for its White Rock quartz mine in late 2002, and was applying for the remainder of the necessary permits to begin production when this report was prepared. The company was issued a Crown Land Lease on October 23, 2003. On August 11, 2003, Black Bull announced that it had signed an exclusive marketing and sales agreement for its quartz product with U.S. Silica Company, a leading marketer of quartz/silica products in North America. Black Bull reports that the next steps for the White Rock project, leading up to a production decision, include the completion of permitting, additional market development work with U.S. Silica, testing to prepare final design and economic data for a mining, crushing, and screening facility, and assessing the best method to finance the facility. Black Bull reports a resource of high-quality quartz (silica) with total measured plus indicated resources of 12.2 million tonnes, grading 97.4% SiO_2, with an additional inferred quartz resource of 7.3 million tonnes at the property.

Exploration Highlights

Gold - Southern Nova Scotia

Diamond Ventures NL, an Australian-based mining company, entered into an agreement with Moose River Resources Inc. in May 2003 to earn an interest in the Touquoy Project located in Moose River, east of Halifax. Known resources for the sediment-hosted gold deposit include 3.8 million tonnes indicated resources at 2.22 grams Au / tonne (274,000 oz.) and 1.9 million tonnes inferred resources at 2.15 grams Au / tonne (131,000 oz). Diamond Ventures can earn a 60% interest in the property by spending $2.7 million prior to December 31, 2005, on exploration, evaluation and development of the property. The company completed a 25-hole drilling program in Dec. 2003 and was awaiting analytical results when this article was prepared.

Acadian Gold Corporation began a 25-hole, 5000 m drilling program on its Forest Hill project in eastern Nova Scotia in June 2003. The drilling program was still underway at the time this report was prepared, with preliminary results confirming the presence of auriferous zones. Assay results from two drillholes for 1.2 m true widths were released in October 2003, and include levels of 31.48, 23.26, 248.82 and 11.12 grams Au / tonne (uncut). Drillholes are being targeted to define shallow-plunging, multiple-stacked, gold-mineralized shoots, which Acadian Gold is terming ribbons. The company is promoting similarities between Nova Scotia gold deposits and the prolific Bendigo-Ballarat gold region of Australia, and plans to apply the Australian 'Ribbon Model' to its Nova Scotia deposits. The company currently has six gold properties in its portfolio, including the past-producing Forest Hill and Beaverdam deposits.

Azure Resources Corp. obtained the right to earn a 100% interest in the Mooseland gold property located 70 km northeast of Halifax from Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. in 2002. Previous reports by Acadia Mineral Ventures in 1987 describe an uncut drill-indicated reserve for the Mooseland deposit of 2.02 million tonnes grading 0.39 oz. Au / ton over an average mining width of five feet (1.5 m) to an average depth of 1000 feet (305 m). An underground decline was started in the summer of 2003, and was advancing to target zones where the company plans to extract an underground bulk sample. In June 2003, Azure Resources Corp. reported it had signed an option agreement with Newfoundland Goldbar Resources Inc. for the Dufferin Mine. Azure has been granted an option to earn up to 51% of the Dufferin Mine by making payments and conducting work on the property over a one year period, after which Azure and Newfoundland Goldbar will enter into a joint venture for exploration and development of the property. A total of 9,788 ounces of gold was produced from the Dufferin Mine in 2001.

Scorpio Mining Corporation announced in 2003 that it had optioned the Cochrane Hill gold deposit, Guysborough County, from a private interest. The deposit is situated in a steeply dipping quartz vein zone (18-36 m wide) in slate, adjacent to the axis of the Cochrane Hill Anticline. Digital compilation of all past drilling, trenching, and surface and underground sampling programs has been completed and three-dimensional modelling of the deposit was underway at the time this report was prepared. Scorpio's goal at Cochrane Hill is to identify a high-grade core within the broad mineralized zone delineated by previous operators. Positive results from

this study will trigger a preliminary economic assessment of the deposit.

AYARCO Gold Corporation Ltd. continued to explore for gold at its Kemptville Property located between the former Kempt and Cowan gold mines near Yarmouth. The company completed a 4-hole drilling program in May 2003 near the former Kempt mine. Based on encouraging results the company carried out prospecting, rock and soil geochemistry, and trenching, and completed a 5-hole follow-up drilling program in Dec. 2003.

Hudgtec Consulting Ltd. conducted compilation and geochemical confirmation work in its 55 km^2 Stewart Lake Project in the Eastern Shore area near Isaac's Harbour. The company is following up on widespread geochemical anomalies from previous government surveys in an area underlain by felsic granitic intrusions with a major northwest-trending fault-shear structure. Analysis of heavy mineral till concentrates collected in 2003 returned levels of up to 12,600 ppb Au.

Gold - Northern Nova Scotia

Monster Copper Corporation and **Wallbridge Mining Company** have staked a total of 507 km^2 in northern Nova Scotia. The claims are proximal to the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault, a major regional fault zone that hosts copper, cobalt and gold occurrences with IOCG attributes, commonly referred to as 'Olympic Dam' style deposits. Sampling and analysis by the partners confirmed previous reports of copper-gold mineralization associated with high-iron breccias. Grab samples from old workings at the Copper Lake property returned assays up to 4.02% copper, 486 ppb gold and 2.3 ppm silver. Prospecting and geological work were underway at the time this report was prepared, with plans for geophysical surveys to identify additional targets for drilling in early 2004.

Avalon Ventures Ltd. issued a press release on March 10, 2003, reporting that it had signed a letter of intent to acquire a 60% interest in a gold prospect located in the Cobequid Highlands of northern Nova Scotia. The property consists of 1490 claims underlain by Silurian and Devonian volcanic rocks with geological and geochemical indications of an "Appalachian-type" gold environment. The area was previously explored by a major oil company for uranium; however, samples and drill core were not analyzed for gold "despite the presence of locally abundant sulphide mineralization containing highly anomalous levels of copper, zinc and silver." Avalon announced on November 4, 2003, that it had acquired three properties in central Nova Scotia with potential for IOCG deposits, including the Mount Thom Prospect. Avalon announced it had discovered a new occurrence of mineralized altered granite boulders that assayed up to 3.32% copper, 0.61 g Au / t, 0.70 g Ag / t and 0.01% cobalt.

Titanium

Titanium Corporation Inc. conducted bench tests on bulk samples from its titanium-zirconium heavy mineral sand project located near Truro at the company-funded pilot plant located in the Minerals Engineering Centre at Dalhousie University. An independent valuation report indicated a probable reserve of 330 941 945 tonnes of sand with an average heavy mineral grade of 1.94%. A six-hole drill program was conducted in June 2003 to test the western limits of the heavy mineral sand deposits in Cobequid Bay. Analytical results indicated the weighted average per cent total heavy mineral content from the six holes ranged from 1.65% to 3.27%. Mineralized zones varied from 3.12 to 7.81 m in thickness. Based on the encouraging results, Titanium Corporation acquired four additional exploration licences in August 2003 covering approximately 30 km^2. The company plans to conduct a drilling program on the newly acquired ground in early 2004 to test the western extent of the mineralized sands.

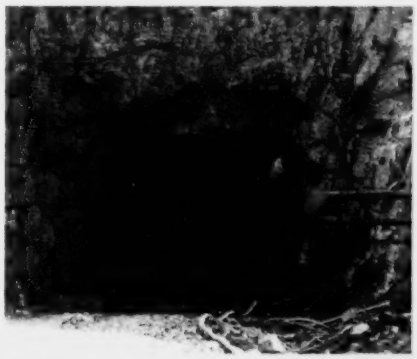
Landis Mining Corporation issued a press release on September 4, 2003, reporting initial results from a sampling program in the Shubenacadie River. The Landis report confirms the continuation of titanium-bearing heavy mineral sand deposits upstream from Titanium Corporation Inc.'s claims. The work was conducted on the company's recently acquired 100% interest in 102 mineral exploration claims covering approximately 4,080 acres of the Shubenacadie River.

Carbonate

Glencoe Resources Inc. and **Atlantic Industrial Minerals Ltd.** continue to evaluate several carbonate deposits on Cape Breton Island, including the Glencoe and Kewstoke deposits. The companies are evaluating the potential for production of several products, including high-purity limestone for lime production and high-brightness carbonate for filler applications. The companies have conducted trenching, sampling and compilation work in 2003.

Alva Construction Limited completed an initial program of mapping, trenching, drilling and analysis at its Glendale Property in southeastern Cape Breton Island. The company has defined several zones of high-calcium carbonate that are suitable for use in lime production and other chemical applications.

Mike MacDonald



*Photograph of the entrance to **Azure Resources Corp.'s** decline at the Mooseland gold deposit in Halifax County. The decline was started in the summer of 2003, and work continues to access target zones where an underground bulk sample will be collected by the company.*

Dalhousie Earth Sciences Co-op Students: A Valuable Resource

Dalhousie Earth Sciences Co-operative Education students are already preparing for their summer 2004 work term and are eager to let employers know they are fresh, motivated and able to make a contribution to your projects.

Co-operative Education Earth Sciences students bring fresh perspectives and new ideas into your organization. Students offer a wide range of skills and are able to contribute to a variety of your projects. Employers of Science Co-op students routinely comment on the level of maturity, motivation and responsibility that students bring to the job. This tangible work-related experience strengthens their skills, increasing their value to your industry's labour market upon graduation. Working with a Co-op student today is an investment in tomorrow's labour force.

Hiring a Science Co-op student allows you to access employees year round to meet short-term employment needs, while identifying potential staff for future full-time opportunities. Each work term is 13 to 17 weeks, in the summer, fall and winter, with a weekly work schedule of 32.5 to 40 hours a week. The Science Co-op office assists employers through the hiring process; the employer sets the conditions of work including the rate of pay.

Posting a position for an Earth Sciences Co-op student broadens your search for the best employee for your job. Post your job description and we will forward resumes, set up interviews, and assist through the hiring process.

The summer field season is just around the corner; please contact our office for assistance.

Lisa Scott
Employer Liaison Officer
Science Co-operative Education
Phone: 902-494-6448
Fax: 902-494-6643
Email: lisa.scott@dal.ca

October-December Open Assessment Reports

Report Number	NTS	Licensee
AR ME 1977-007	11F/09	Chevron Standard Limited
	11F/10	
	11F/11	
	11F/13	
	11F/14	
	11F/15	
	11F/16	
	11G/13	
	11J/04	
	11K/01	
	11K/02	
	11K/03	
	11K/04	
AR ME 1987-294	11E/05C	Jacques Whitford and Associates Limited
		Lodestone Limited
AR ME 2001-054	21A/08C	Silver, B
AR ME 2001-055	21A/16D	Richman, J
AR ME 2001-058	11D/15B	Mercator Geological Services Limited
		Strikezone Minerals Canada Limited
		Ellsin Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2001-059	11D/15A	Rainbow Resources Limited
		3779751 Canada Incorporated
AR ME 2001-061	21A/04A, B	Asedex Mineral Corporation
		Hudgins, A D
AR ME 2001-063	11E/03B, C	Geostorage Associates
		Ken Howells Geoscience
AR ME 2001-064	11E/03C	Brian Stratford and Associates
	11E/05A	Titanium Corporation Incorporated
	11E/06B	
AR ME 2001-065	11F/15A	Mercator Geological Services Limited
		MacDonald, R H
AR ME 2001-066	21A/07B	Hooper, J
AR ME 2001-067	21A/02D	Allen, L J
		Elk Exploration Limited
AR ME 2001-068	11E/01A	Baillie, T R
		Meguma Resource Enterprises Incorporated
AR ME 2001-069	11K/08B	Barrett, A M
AR ME 2001-070	11E/01D	Grant, S
	11E/08A	
AR ME 2001-071	11D/13A	Fisher, E
AR ME 2001-072	11F/15A	Mercator Geological Services Limited
		MacKay, G A
		MacDonald, R H

Susan Saunders and Norman Lyttle

Obtaining Geological Information in Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia has many institutions that can provide geological information. The Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources is not alone as a source of information. Consider the Geological Survey of Canada–Atlantic in Dartmouth, the Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board, Nova Scotia Department of Energy, and the four departments of geology at provincial universities. Each of these institutions has geologists with specialized areas of expertise, as well as general knowledge of the province.

Howard Donohoe

Organization	Contact	Services
Geological Survey of Canada-Atlantic Jacob Verhof, Director, 426-3448, http://gsca.nrcan.gc.ca/index_e.php		
Marine, environmental geoscience	Dick Pickerill 426-3126	The three names at left are a starting point for contact with GSC-A. Scientific staff have knowledge of onshore and offshore geoscience, tectonic evolution and energy resources.
Regional geoscience	Mark Williamson 426-3126	
Marine resources	Don McAlpine 426-2730	
Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board: http://www.cnsopb.ns.ca/		
Rights and resources	Steve Bigelow Manager, 422-5588	Responsible for resource evaluation, data collection and distribution for the offshore. Scientific staff have knowledge of onshore and offshore geology and hydrocarbon resources.
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Mineral Resources Branch Scott Swinden, Executive Director, 424-7943, http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb/index.htm		
Geological Services Division	Mike Cherry Director, 424-8135	Provides a wide range of geological information (hard copy and digital) about rocks, mineral resources and potential, and geological hazards.
Exploration Promotion	Mike MacDonald 424-2523	Provides leadership to increase exploration and development of Nova Scotia's mineral resources.
Geological Mapping and Geochemistry	Bob Boehner Manager, 424-2435	Provides expertise on the province's bedrock and surficial geology, geochemistry, and mineral resources.
Resource Evaluation	Bob Ryan Manager, 424-8148	Provides expertise on mineral and energy resources.
Geoscience Information Services	Norman Lyttle Manager, 424-8144	Manages and delivers geoscience information and publications (hard copy, digital and internet).
DNR Library	Tracy Lenfesty Librarian, 424-8633	Offers a resource of maps, publications, assessment reports, journals books, etc.
Core Library	John McMullin 752-4842	Operates core and sample storage facilities centred in Stellarton.
Nova Scotia Department of Energy:	http://www.gov.ns.ca/energy	
Resource Assessment and Royalties	Sandy McMullin Director, 424-8129	Provides information on onshore and offshore petroleum potential.
Acadia University	Robert Raeside, Chair, Dept. of Geology, 585-1208	
Dalhousie University	Martin Gibling, Chair, Dept. of Earth Sciences, 494-2358	
St. Mary's University	Victor Owen, Chair, Dept. of Geology, 420-5746	
St. Francis Xavier University	Brendan Murphy, Chair, Dept. of Earth Sciences, 867-2481	

Prospectors Set to Promote at PDAC 2004

For more than a decade, Nova Scotia prospectors and DNR have worked together to promote the mineral potential of Nova Scotia at the annual Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) conference. Once again, the Nova Scotia delegation will join with New Brunswick and Newfoundland for the annual Atlantic Canada Rock Room, planned for March 7-10, 2004, at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre. Over the past 20 years the PDAC conference has grown into the premier global event for promoting and financing mineral exploration and development ventures.

The 'Rock Room' continues the spirit of the PDAC's early days, and features 'boot and hammer' prospectors and explorationists plying their properties to interested clients. Nova Scotia explorationists are capitalizing from increased global interest, as shown by the recent joint venture agreement between Australia-based Diamond Ventures NL and Moose River Resources, a private Nova Scotia company, to develop the Touquoy gold deposit in southern Nova Scotia.

Continued on page 8

The Prospector's Stake

Here we are in the dead of winter. Temperatures have plummeted and snow is accumulating. So what can you do during this season as a prospector?

Winter is a good time for geophysical surveys. Frozen lakes, rivers and streams allow access for surveys that you would not be able to finish in the summer with open water conditions. Winter ice may provide you with complete or near complete access to all parts of your claim group. Obviously, activities such as stream sediment or till sampling are not possible.

This time of year offers the possibility of 'selling' the potential of your claim at the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada or other national meetings. In past years the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has been able to offer assistance to attend these meetings through the Prospector Assistance Program (PAP). Now that the PAP has ended, prospectors must use their own resources for travel. DNR has maintained its connection to the Atlantic Canada Rock Room, where there is limited booth space available for Nova Scotia prospectors (see article pages 7-8).

Mid-winter is the right time to begin planning for the next year. On page 7, I have outlined where to find geological information in Nova Scotia. Some of these sources promote the potential for offshore hydrocarbon development. Many of the geologists working for these groups have also worked on parts of onshore Nova Scotia. Faculty members at local universities also have a lot of experience with the rocks in Nova Scotia. Don't hesitate to contact any or all of these sources.

As you plan for your activities in the warmer weather, consider all of the sources of information available to you. DNR's library and core library are tremendous resources. The Geological Survey of Canada – Atlantic maintains a library at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography. Don't forget university libraries. Departments of geology at Nova Scotia universities are another source of local information.

Winter is a perfect time to gather information from many sources, look at rocks, talk to people, carry out geophysical surveys, 'sell' your property, and get ready for the warmer weather. This column just goes to show that a prospector's work is never done!

Howard Donohoe

Prospectors Set to Promote at PDAC 2004

Continued from previous page

Renewed interest in gold has led to substantial increases in staking and exploration activity. Many of the prospector displays will feature gold properties from a variety of geological environments including: turbidite-hosted lode-gold deposits similar to those of the Bendigo-Ballarat region of Australia; turbidite-hosted disseminated gold deposits with potential for bulk mining; iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits along the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault Zone in central Nova Scotia; paleo-placer gold deposits in Carboniferous rocks adjacent to the gold-bearing Meguma Zone; porphyry copper-gold deposits in eastern Cape Breton Island; and thermal aureole gold (TAG) deposits in southwestern and northeastern portions of the Meguma Zone.

Only two booth spaces are currently available for interested prospectors. To reserve space, contact Mike MacDonald by phone (902-424-2523), fax (902-424-2523) or email (mamacdon@gov.ns.ca).

Mike MacDonald

Dates to Remember

January 26-29, 2004
British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines, Cordilleran Roundup, The Westin Bayshore Resort and Marina, Vancouver, British Columbia. For more information please contact the Chamber of Mines by phone (604-681-5328) or e-mail (chamber@chamberofmines.bc.ca).

January 30-31, 2004
Atlantic Geoscience Society (AGS) Annual Colloquium and General Meeting, Hotel Delta Beausejour, Moncton, New Brunswick. For more information please visit the AGS website (http://is.dal.ca/~walla/ags/) or contact Sue Johnson (Susan.Johnson@gnb.ca).

March 7-10, 2004
Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, International Convention and Trade Show, North Building, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario. For more information contact the PDAC (phone 416-362-1969, web site www.pdac.ca or e-mail info@pdac.ca).

March 31, 2004
Annual General Meeting of the Nova Scotia Chamber of Mineral Resources, Glengarry Inn, Truro, Nova Scotia. For more information please contact Terry Daniels (902-798-0187 or e-mail terry.daniels@ns.sympatico.ca).

May 12-14, 2004
Geological Association of Canada-Mineralogical Association of Canada (GAC-MAC) Joint Annual Meeting, Brock University, St. Catherines, Ontario. For more information contact the meeting hosts by phone (905-688-5550 extension 3526), e-mail (gacmac04@brock.ca) or by visiting the meeting web site (http://www.stcatharines2004.ca/).